



**COLORECTAL CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM
FY 2015 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

FY 2014	President's 2015 Budget	FY 2015 Suggested
\$43,294,000	\$40,371,000	\$70,000,000

CDC's Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP) provides funding to 25 states and 4 tribes across the United States for five-year cycles. The CRCCP's goal is to increase colorectal (colon) cancer screening rates among men and women aged 50 years and older to 80 percent in the funded states. The program is implementing population-based approaches to increase screening rates through policy and health systems change, targeted outreach, case management and limited provision of direct screening services. Colorectal cancer screening is an effective intervention that not only can identify cancer at an early stage when treatment is most effective, it can also prevent cancer by finding and removing precancerous polyps. With additional funding of \$28 million, CDC could expand the program nationwide to all 50 states - potentially increasing the use of life-saving cancer screening for millions of adults.

Basic Facts About Colorectal Cancer:

- Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. In 2010, 52,045 people in the United States died of colorectal cancer (27,073 men and 24,972 women).
- Approximately 22 million U.S. residents aged 50-75 years have never been screened for colorectal cancer. If everyone aged 50 or older had regular screening tests and all precancerous polyps were removed, as many as 60% of deaths from colorectal cancer could be prevented.
- Estimated direct medical costs for colorectal cancer care in 2010 were \$14 billion with projected costs of up to \$20 billion by 2020.

CDC's Colorectal Cancer Screening Program: CDC established the Colorectal Cancer Control Program in 2009 to increase population-level screening rates to 80 percent and reduce colorectal cancer mortality. The program has two components: screening promotion and screening provision.

Screening Promotion: CRCCP programs use evidence-based strategies recommended by the Guide to Community Preventative Services to increase colorectal cancer screening rates for all age-appropriate men and women. These strategies include the use of small media, client and provider reminders, structural changes and patient navigation, among others. Programs are partnering with key organizations that are needed to effect population-level, such as Federally Qualified Health Centers, other health care systems, State Medicaid offices, professional organizations, employers and worksites and private insurers.

Screening Provision: CRCCP programs provide colorectal cancer screening and follow-up care to low-income uninsured or underinsured men and women aged 50–64 years. Programs have established service delivery networks and support systems to provide high-quality screening with public education and outreach, patient care coordination and referral to treatment. Since the CRCCP began in 2009, programs have provided more than 42,000 screenings, detected and removed 5,821 precancerous polyps, and diagnosed 122 cancers.

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